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County Employment and Wages in Texas – Third Quarter 2016

Employment rose in 19 of the 26 largest counties in Texas from September 2015 to September 2016, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (Large counties are defined as those with employment of 75,000 or more as measured by 2015 annual average employment.) Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Stanley W. Suchman noted that two Texas counties ranked among the top 20 nationwide for job growth. The employment gains in Galveston and Williamson Counties, at 4.1 percent each, were the fastest in the state and ranked 18th nationwide. In contrast, employment fell in five of the state's largest counties. (See table 1.)

Nationwide, employment advanced 1.7 percent from September 2015 to September 2016 as 307 of the 344 largest U.S. counties registered increases. York, S.C., recorded the fastest employment gain in the country, up 6.0 percent. Midland, Texas, experienced the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment with a loss of 5.8 percent; employment in Midland's trade, transportation, and utilities sector recorded the largest numerical decrease among the county sectors with a loss of 1,504 jobs (-8.2 percent).

Among the largest counties in Texas, employment was highest in Harris County (2,262,300) in September 2016, followed by Dallas County (1,662,800). Three other counties, Tarrant, Bexar, and Travis, had employment levels exceeding 700,000. Together, the 26 largest Texas counties accounted for 80.7 percent of total employment within the state. Nationwide, the 344 largest counties made up 72.5 percent of total U.S. employment.

From the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016, average weekly wages nationwide increased 5.4 percent to \$1,027. Among large counties in Texas, McLennan registered the largest increase in average weekly wages with a gain of 7.7 percent, while wages in Midland County fell, down 0.3 percent. (See table 1.) In the third quarter of 2016, Harris had the highest average weekly wage among the state's largest counties at \$1,267 and Cameron had the lowest at \$636.

Employment and wage levels (but not over-the-year changes) are also available for the 228 counties in Texas with employment levels below 75,000 in 2015. Among these smaller counties, 212 had average weekly wages below the national average in September 2016. (See table 2.)

Large county wage changes

Ten of Texas's 26 large counties recorded wage growth equal to or above the 5.4-percent national increase from the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016. McLennan County's 7.7-percent wage increase was the highest in the state and placed 33rd nationally, followed by Dallas, Denton, and Williamson (6.8

percent each, 68th), and Tarrant (6.6 percent, 87th). (See table 1.) Fifteen large Texas counties had over-the-year wage increases that were below the national average, and Midland County registered a decrease in average weekly wages, down 0.3 percent.

Nationally, 339 of the 344 largest counties had over-the-year wage increases. Clark, Nev., experienced the largest wage gain in the nation, up 12.2 percent. Manatee, Fla., had the second largest increase (10.7 percent), followed by Hillsborough, N.H. (10.4 percent); four other large U.S. counties had increases above 10.0 percent.

Nationwide, five of the largest counties registered wage declines during the period. Rockland, N.Y., experienced the largest decrease in average weekly wages with a loss of 14.9 percent over the year. Lafayette, La., had the second largest wage decline (-3.4 percent), followed by Benton, Ark. (-2.0 percent), Lake, Ill. (-0.9 percent), and Midland, Texas (-0.3 percent).

Large county average weekly wages

Average weekly wages in 5 of the 26 large Texas counties were more than 14 percent above the national average of \$1,027 in the third quarter of 2016. Harris County led at \$1,267 per week and ranked 23rd among the 344 large counties nationwide. Harris was followed by Dallas (\$1,239, 30th), Collin (\$1,191, 40th), Midland (\$1,176, 43rd), and Travis (\$1,174, 45th). Three additional Texas counties reported average weekly wages above the national average: Jefferson (\$1,061, 81st), Brazoria (\$1,045, 87th), and Tarrant (\$1,029, 101st).

Texas had a number of low-paying large counties. Three of the four lowest-paying large counties in the United States were located along the border with Mexico: Cameron (\$636, 343rd), Hidalgo (\$654, 342nd), and Webb (\$680, 341st). Other Texas counties with low national rankings included El Paso (\$728, 333rd), Brazos (\$772, 327th), and Lubbock (\$811, 306th).

Nationally, weekly wages were higher than the U.S. average in 102 of the largest counties in the country. Santa Clara, Calif., held the top position among the highest-paid large counties with an average weekly wage of \$2,260. San Mateo, Calif., was second at \$2,098, followed by San Francisco, Calif. (\$1,892), New York, N.Y. (\$1,879), and Washington, D.C. (\$1,728).

Among the largest U.S. counties, more than two-thirds (241) reported average weekly wages below the national average in the third quarter of 2016. The lowest wage was reported in Horry, S.C., at \$632 per week, followed by the Texas counties of Cameron and Hidalgo. Wages in these three lowest-ranked counties were less than 30 percent of the average weekly wage in the highest-ranked county, Santa Clara, Calif.

Average weekly wages in smaller Texas counties

Sixteen of the 228 smaller Texas counties – those with employment below 75,000 – reported average weekly wages above the national average of \$1,027. Two of these smaller counties had wages that were also the highest in the state: Carson (\$1,631) and Irion (\$1,333). Delta County registered the lowest weekly wage, averaging \$413 in the third quarter of 2016. (See table 2.)

When all 254 counties in Texas were considered, all but 24 had wages below the national average. Thirty-six counties reported average weekly wages under \$650, 79 registered wages from \$650 to \$749, 70 had wages from \$750 to \$849, 33 had wages from \$850 to \$949, and 36 had wages of \$950 or higher. (See chart 1.) The counties with the highest average weekly wages were located around the larger metropolitan areas

of Dallas, Houston, and Austin, as well as the smaller areas of Midland, Odessa, and Amarillo. Lower-paying counties were concentrated in the agricultural areas of central Texas, the Texas Panhandle, and along the Texas-Mexico border.

Additional statistics and other information

QCEW data for states have been included in this release in table 3. For additional information about quarterly employment and wages data, please read the Technical Note or visit www.bls.gov/cew.

Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online features comprehensive information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and all states. The 2015 edition of this publication contains selected data produced by Business Employment Dynamics (BED) on job gains and losses, as well as selected data from the first quarter 2016 version of the national news release. Tables and additional content from Employment and Wages Annual Averages Online are now available online at www.bls.gov/cew/cewbultn15.htm.

The County Employment and Wages release for fourth quarter 2016 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, June 7, 2017.

Technical Note

Average weekly wage data by county are compiled under the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, also known as the ES-202 program. The data are derived from summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) legislation and provided by State Workforce Agencies (SWAs). The 9.8 million employer reports cover 142.9 million full- and part-time workers. The average weekly wage values are calculated by dividing quarterly total wages by the average of the three monthly employment levels of those covered by UI programs. The result is then divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. It is to be noted, therefore, that over-the-year wage changes for geographic areas may reflect shifts in the composition of employment by industry, occupation, and such other factors as hours of work. Thus, wages may vary among counties, metropolitan areas, or states for reasons other than changes in the average wage level. Data for all states, Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), counties, and the nation are available on the BLS Web site at www.bls.gov/cew/; however, data in QCEW press releases have been revised (see Technical Note below) and may not match the data contained on the Bureau's Web site.

QCEW data are not designed as a time series. QCEW data are simply the sums of individual establishment records reflecting the number of establishments that exist in a county or industry at a point in time. Establishments can move in or out of a county or industry for a number of reasons—some reflecting economic events, others reflecting administrative changes.

The preliminary QCEW data presented in this release may differ from data released by the individual states as well as from the data presented on the BLS Web site. These potential differences result from the states' continuing receipt, review and editing of UI data over time. On the other hand, differences between data in this release and the data found on the BLS Web site are the result of adjustments made to improve over-the-year comparisons. Specifically, these adjustments account for administrative (noneconomic) changes such as a correction to a previously reported location or industry classification. Adjusting for these administrative

changes allows users to more accurately assess changes of an economic nature (such as a firm moving from one county to another or changing its primary economic activity) over a 12-month period. Currently, adjusted data are available only from BLS press releases.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Covered employment and wages in the United States and the 26 largest counties in Texas, third quarter 2016

		Employment		Average weekly wage (1)			
Area	September 2016 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16 ⁽²⁾	National ranking by percent change ⁽³⁾	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level (3)	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16 ⁽²⁾	National ranking by percent change (3)
United States (4)	142,940.5	1.7		\$1,027		5.4	-
Texas	11,830.7	1.3		1,042	14	4.3	41
Bell, Texas	116.3	0.0	308	868	252	5.7	160
Bexar, Texas	846.6	2.4	112	914	200	4.6	247
Brazoria, Texas	106.1	1.9	153	1,045	87	5.3	198
Brazos, Texas	101.3	0.8	257	772	327	5.8	152
Cameron, Texas	138.4	2.2	125	636	343	4.3	269
Collin, Texas	381.5	3.8	29	1,191	40	5.9	139
Dallas, Texas	1,662.8	3.1	58	1,239	30	6.8	68
Denton, Texas	228.8	3.4	46	954	164	6.8	68
El Paso, Texas	299.3	2.4	112	728	333	4.4	262
Fort Bend, Texas	174.2	2.1	131	951	166	0.3	339
Galveston, Texas	108.0	4.1	18	896	219	5.4	187
Gregg, Texas	74.0	-3.4	342	858	265	1.2	33
Harris, Texas	2,262.3	-0.9	329	1,267	23	2.1	32
Hidalgo, Texas	248.5	1.8	164	654	342	4.8	233
Jefferson, Texas	122.3	-0.2	315	1,061	81	5.7	160
Lubbock, Texas	137.0	1.4	203	811	306	4.0	280
McLennan, Texas	111.4	2.6	96	850	272	7.7	33
Midland, Texas	83.0	-5.8	344	1,176	43	-0.3	340
Montgomery, Texas	168.4	1.0	238	1,007	116	4.1	279
Nueces, Texas	161.6	-0.5	321	893	221	4.1	279
Potter, Texas	78.9	0.0	308	831	288	3.1	31
Smith, Texas	102.6	1.3	216	849	273	5.3	198
Tarrant, Texas	860.4	2.4	112	1,029	101	6.6	87
Travis, Texas	710.0	2.9	74	1,174	45	5.1	21
Webb, Texas	99.1	2.2	125	680	341	2.9	318
Williamson, Texas	158.7	4.1	18	1,009	114	6.8	68

⁽¹⁾ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁽²⁾ Percent changes were computed from quarterly employment and pay data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications.

⁽³⁾ Ranking does not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁽⁴⁾ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Texas, 3rd quarter 2016

Area	Employment September 2016	Average weekly wage(1)		
ited States(2)	142,940,452	\$1,02		
Texas	11,830,679	1,04		
Anderson	20,713	82		
Andrews	6,712	1,08		
Angelina	35,376	75		
Aransas	6,247	72		
Archer	1,684	66		
Armstrong	369	67		
Atascosa	11,855	85		
Austin	10,257	84:		
Bailey	2,474	76		
Bandera	3,164	65		
Bastrop	17,115	71		
Baylor	1,225	65		
Bee	8,974	71		
	116,265			
Bell	·	86		
Bexar	846,607	91		
Blanco	3,018	84		
Borden	243	62		
Bosque	3,720	67		
Bowie	41,949	76		
Brazoria	106,070	1,04		
Brazos	101,266	77		
Brewster	3,858	72		
Briscoe	293	55		
Brooks	2,347	76		
Brown	15,907	69		
Burleson	3,842	76		
Burnet	13,828	78		
Caldwell	8,393	70		
Calhoun	11,148	1,22		
Callahan	2,103	68		
Cameron	138,352	63		
Camp	3,796	73		
Carson	4,727	1,63		
Cass	7,359	71		
Castro	2,615	68		
Chambers	13,514	1,12		
Cherokee	14,639	69		
Childress	2,569	71		
Clay	1,293	63		
Cochran	669	70		
Coke	705	62		
Coleman	2,096	57		
Collin	381,483	1,19		
Collingsworth	834	76		
Colorado	6,788	73		
Comal	51,813	80		
Commande	3,641	61		
Concho	808	77		
Cooke	14,242	85		
Coryell	16,427	76		
Cottle	500	69		
Crane	1,341	1,02		
Crockett	1,500	67		

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Texas, 3rd quarter 2016 - Continued

Area	Employment September 2016	Average weekly wage(1)	
Crosby	1,442	62	
Culberson	1,283	78	
Dallam	4,438	82	
Dallas	1,662,753	1,23	
Dawson	4,263	71	
De Witt	7,052	77	
Deaf Smith	7,547	76	
Delta	1,271	41	
Denton	228,763	95	
Dickens	436	67	
	5,127	9:	
Dimmit	·		
Donley	943	64	
Duval	3,169	74	
Eastland	6,645	80	
Ector	66,895	1,02	
Edwards	382	6	
El Paso	299,326	7:	
Ellis	48,804	8	
Erath	16,145	6	
Falls	3,156	6	
Fannin	7,512	7	
Fayette	9,074	7	
Fisher	898	7	
Floyd	1,659	6	
Foard	336	5	
Fort Bend	174,153	9	
Franklin	2,922	7	
Freestone	4,914	8	
Frio	6,016	8	
Gaines	6,097	8	
Galveston	108,016	8	
Garza	1,829	7	
	10,337	6	
Gillespie	568		
Glasscock		7.	
Goliad	1,257	6	
Gonzales	7,117	7	
Gray	7,709	8	
Grayson	45,112	8	
Gregg	73,964	8	
Grimes	6,980	8	
Guadalupe	39,019	7	
Hale	11,997	6	
Hall	748	5	
Hamilton	2,472	6	
Hansford	2,169	9	
Hardeman	1,188	6	
Hardin	12,949	7	
Harris	2,262,256	1,2	
Harrison	23,095	9	
Hartley	2,484	7	
Haskell	1,643	6	
Hays	63,611	7	
Hemphill	2,066	1,0	
TETHPHIII	2,000	1,0	

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Texas, 3rd quarter 2016 - Continued

Area	Employment September 2016	Average weekly wage(1)	
Hidalgo	248,512	69	
Hill	9,658	70	
Hockley	9,342	88	
Hood	15,487	79	
Hopkins	12,790	72	
Houston	7,077	86	
Howard	12,280	88	
Hudspeth	1,223	1,19	
Hunt	28,985	1,0	
	8,805	1,1	
Hutchinson	1,028	1,3	
	3,051	1,3 9	
Jack	l		
Jackson	5,655	8	
Jasper	10,052	7	
Jeff Davis	973	6	
Jefferson	122,260	1,0	
Jim Hogg	1,668	7	
Jim Wells	15,462	7	
Johnson	45,059	7	
Jones	2,996	7	
Karnes	5,558	9	
Kaufman	30,491	7	
Kendall	14,803	9	
Kenedy	429	1,0	
Kent	261	8	
Kerr	17,535	8	
Kimble	1,288	6	
King	93	6	
Kinney	784	8	
Kleberg	12,045	7	
Knox	1,147	8	
La Salle	2,956	1,1	
Lamar	21,182	8	
Lamb	3,827	7	
Lampasas	4,463	6	
Lavaca	5,513	7	
Lee	6,761	9	
Leon	4,944	9	
Liberty	16,501	7	
Limestone	7,401	7	
Lipscomb	1,246	7	
Live Oak	3,619	9	
	4,620	6	
Llano	·		
Loving	68	7	
Lubbock	137,026	3	
Lynn	1,401	7	
Madison	4,701	6	
Marion	1,916	6	
Martin	1,929	g	
Mason	1,056	5	
Matagorda	10,793	9	
Maverick	17,441	6	
McCulloch	2,799	6	
McLennan	111,442	8	

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Texas, 3rd quarter 2016 - Continued

Area	Employment September 2016	Average weekly wage(1)	
McMullen	550	1,0	
Medina	9,278	6	
Menard	407	4	
Midland	82,958	1,1	
Milam	5,850	.,.	
Mills	1,270	6	
Mitchell	2,053	7	
Montague	4,614	7	
Montgomery	168,384	1,0	
Moore	11,189	8	
Morris	3,552	7	
Motley	336	. 4	
Nacogdoches	22,619	7	
Navarro	16,462	,	
Newton	1,329	6	
Nolan	5,944	7	
Nueces	161,637	, 3	
Ochiltree	4,310	3	
Oldham	1,060	ç	
	22,297	Ş	
Orange	8,424	- -	
Page Pinto	· I		
Panola	8,163	3	
Parker	31,283	3	
Parmer	5,769	7	
Pecos	5,647	3	
Polk	10,997	Ī	
Potter	78,901	3	
Presidio	2,240	7	
Rains	1,751	6	
Randall	29,751	7	
Reagan	1,666	1,0	
Real	690	4	
Red River	2,596	(
Reeves	4,471	8	
Refugio	2,218	7	
Roberts	249	7	
Robertson	3,973	8	
Rockwall	28,377	7	
Runnels	2,818	6	
Rusk	13,220	8	
Sabine	2,204	6	
San Augustine	1,597	7	
San Jacinto	2,046	6	
San Patricio	18,567	3	
San Saba	1,863	7	
Schleicher	737	7	
Scurry	6,872	9	
Shackelford	1,256	3	
Shelby	8,185	7	
Sherman	1,028	7	
Smith	102,586	8	
Somervell	3,755	1 ,1	
Starr	15,140	5	
Stephens	3,127	6	

Table 2. Covered employment and wages in the United States and all counties in Texas, 3rd quarter 2016 - Continued

Area	Employment September 2016	Average weekly wage(1)	
Sterling	560	749	
Stonewall	503	680	
Sutton	1,865	1,086	
Swisher	1,937	642	
Tarrant	860,449	1,029	
Taylor	60,461	770	
Terrell	297	828	
Terry	3,919	787	
Throckmorton	491	631	
Titus	15,688	713	
Tom Green	46,427	773	
Travis	710,047	1,174	
Trinity	2,364	661	
Tyler	3,844	678	
Upshur	6,652	682	
Upton	1,504	1,087	
Uvalde	10,079	639	
Val Verde	17,387	712	
Van Zandt	10,742	645	
Victoria	39,239	849	
Walker	24,892	750	
Waller	16,001	858	
Ward	4,344	992	
Washington	14,675	744	
Webb	99,111	680	
Wharton	15,464	719	
Wheeler	2,002	702	
Wichita	52,780	753	
Wilbarger	5,933	685	
Willacy	3,524	649	
Williamson	158,701	1,009	
Wilson	7.637	689	
Winkler	2,364	1,035	
Wise	19,199	823	
Wood	9,807	689	
	·		
Young	3,714	1,039	
Young	6,817	750	
Zapata	3,050	870	
Zavala	2,526	614	

⁽¹⁾ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

Note: Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. Data are preliminary.

⁽²⁾ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, third quarter 2016

	Emplo	yment	Average weekly wage (1)			
State	September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16	National ranking by percent change
United States (2)	142,940.5	1.7	\$1,027		5.4	
Alabama	. 1,923.8	1.5	870	36	4.9	38
Alaska	. 337.4	-2.6	1,055	12	1.2	49
Arizona	. 2,695.5	3.1	950	24	6.9	5
Arkansas	. 1,205.4	1.0	794	48	5.2	32
California	. 16,871.1	2.4	1,210	4	6.7	8
Colorado	. 2,576.5	2.6	1,062	10	5.6	23
Connecticut	. 1,674.2	0.3	1,204	5	5.0	34
Delaware	. 440.7	0.8	1,022	16	5.6	23
District of Columbia	. 759.2	1.7	1,728	1	3.8	45
Florida	. 8,320.2	3.7	905	29	6.2	14
Georgia	. 4,290.4	2.9	969	21	5.9	18
Hawaii	. 648.4	1.8	956	23	6.7	8
Idaho	. 703.7	3.5	782	50	6.3	12
Illinois	. 5,933.6	0.6	1,062	10	4.4	40
Indiana	. 3,025.9	1.8	866	37	5.9	18
lowa	. 1,548.6	0.8	873	35	6.2	14
Kansas	. 1,377.2	0.5	857	39	5.9	18
Kentucky	. 1,880.2	1.5	857	39	6.5	10
Louisiana	. 1,908.8	-0.9	883	32	2.9	48
Maine	. 616.2	0.9	825	45	5.9	18
Maryland	. 2,648.1	1.4	1,124	8	5.3	30
Massachusetts	. 3,522.9	2.0	1,277	2	6.8	7
Michigan	4,292.2	2.1	976	19	5.9	18
Minnesota		1.6	1,053	13	6.4	11
Mississippi	1,126.9	0.7	739	51	4.7	39
Missouri		1.6	888	30	5.0	34
Montana		1.5	792	49	4.3	41
Nebraska	. 973.9	0.9	857	39	5.5	26
Nevada	. 1,300.7	3.8	949	25	10.1	1
New Hampshire		1.8	1,027	15	7.9	2
New Jersey	4,000.0	1.8	1,173	7	5.0	34
New Mexico		0.2	830	44	4.0	43
New York	9,216.6	1.6	1,222	3	3.5	46
North Carolina		2.3	909	28	5.3	30
North Dakota		-3.4	964	22	0.7	50
Ohio		1.1	924	26	5.4	27
Oklahoma	1,578.7	-1.3	854	42	3.5	46
Oregon		2.6	970	20	5.2	32
Pennsylvania		1.0	1,013	17	5.4	27
Rhode Island		0.8	990	18	7.6	3
South Carolina	1	2.5	832	43	5.6	23
South Dakota		1.1	809	47	7.0	4
Tennessee		2.5	912	27	5.4	27
Texas		1.3	1,042	14	4.3	41
Utah		3.8	881	33	6.3	12
Vermont		0.5	880	34	6.2	14
Virginia		1.0	1,063	9	5.0	34
Washington		3.0	1,188	6	6.9	5
West Virginia		-1.6	816	46	3.9	44
Wisconsin		1.0	885	31	6.2	14
Wyoming		-4.7	865	38	0.2	51
Puerto Rico		-4. <i>1</i> -0.4	524	(3)	2.3	(3)

Table 3. Covered employment and wages by state, third quarter 2016 - Continued

	Employment		Average weekly wage (1)			
State	September 2015 (thousands)	Percent change, September 2015-16	Average weekly wage	National ranking by level	Percent change, third quarter 2015-16	National ranking by percent change
Virgin Islands	37.4	1.4	778	(3)	5.9	(3)

⁽¹⁾ Average weekly wages were calculated using unrounded data.

⁽²⁾ Totals for the United States do not include data for Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

⁽³⁾ Data not included in the national ranking.

Note: Data are preliminary. Covered employment and wages includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

Chart 1. Average weekly wages by county in Texas, third quarter 2016

